

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>
SUBJECT	Map of Krasnogorsk Area	DATE DISTR.	3 July 1953
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE:

The following points are shown on the accompanying sketch of Krasnogorsk, an overlay of USAF Target Complex Chart Moskva, 0167-9998-100.

Point 1 Broschatti (sic)

Settlement where most German specialists working at Zavod 393 had quarters. For a detailed sketch of the area,

Point 2 Zavod 393 - New Plant

for detailed sketches of this plant.

Point 3 "Old Plant" (Known as SKB)

for detailed sketches of this plant.

Point 4 "Tank Trench"

A former trench, three meters deep and four meters wide, full of refuse.

Point 5 Lake

Two km long and one-half km wide (maximum); the water was brownish. The terrain was sandy and covered with brush. At the lower end were a

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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dam, and a small electrical generating unit which had fallen into disuse. The lake was used for bathing.

Point 6 Prisoner-of-War Camp

The camp covered an area of about 200 x 250 m and bordered on the lake. It was surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence about three meters high. The two fences were about 2½ meters apart. Bathers were not permitted nearer than 30-40 meters. The enclosure contained ten wooden barracks in which, until 1949, only German prisoners were housed. Prisoners were taken out in trucks to work on farms, shovel snow, and to do general construction work. All prisoners were removed in 1949 and the military took over the camp as a training center for recruits. I have no knowledge as to where the prisoners were taken. The Soviets said that all prisoners-of-war had been repatriated and that only war criminals were to remain.

Point 7 Prisoner-of-War Camp

The area, 300 x 300 m, was enclosed by a double barbed-wire fence similar to that which enclosed the camp on the lake shore. This camp contained about 50 Japanese as well as Germans; 20 German girls were here. The Japanese were removed during the summer of 1949, and by late fall all prisoners had been taken away. The camp was then used by the military and Soviet civilians. German specialists were never allowed to enter the camp or speak to the prisoners.

Point 8 Archive Building

A massive, yellow-stone building which had a sloping, red-tile roof. The building was located on the side of the hill and was surrounded by an iron fence of pointed pickets three meters high. At night it was indirectly lighted on the outside, and from the southeast it could be seen from a great distance. The entrance was through a small, but well-built stone house on the street. The entire structure had been built by prisoners-of-war. Natives said important documents were stored there. It was considered quite a show place. I never saw anyone enter or leave the building.

Point 9 Brick Factory

Its appearance was quite similar to the average German brick kiln. I have no idea of the output, but it seemed to be very active in the production of red brick.

Point 10 Military Hospital

A gray, stone structure which had a gabled tile roof, was three stories high, and about 30 m long. Several smaller buildings were located around the main structure. A fence surrounded the entire area. A radio tower was located within the hospital grounds. This tower consisted of a single mast about 25-30 m high. On the top were several cross-arms and vertical rods. I never observed this structure closely, but I do not recall seeing any red lights or beacon on top. I assume it was a military establishment, for it was well guarded and the neighboring wooded area was used for military maneuvers. During such times the entire locality was closed to the public.

Point 11 Passenger Station

This station was for the electric line only. It was built of wood in 1950 and was called Krasnogorsk. An "onion-topped" water tower was located adjacent to the station. The tower was somewhat higher than the one-story

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buildings in the neighborhood. During the winter water was allowed to flow from the tower continuously to prevent freezing.

Point 12 Factory

Surrounded by a solid board fence about two meters high. I saw airplane propellers and wings within the enclosure. The way these were piled up led me to believe they were salvage parts which were to be melted and recast. A spur switch led from this factory to the railroad. One could see over the fence from an elevated section of the railroad a hundred meters or more away.

Point 13 Meadow

During the early summer of 1952 the Soviet opera Boris Godunov was filmed into a movie here. (Most good movies in the USSR were of foreign origin, but a strong effort was being made to change this situation.)

Point 14 Small Factory

Enclosed by a solid board wall. A red-brick, conical chimney of medium height was situated on this factory.

Point 15 Sanatorium "Plananaya" /phonetic/

An old residence dating from tsarist days. Several German engineers and scientists lived here until early summer 1947, at which time they were forced to vacate this building and move to Broschatti.

Another sanatorium called "Pratsvo" was located nearby. A few German scientists lived there in elegance for some time. During that period they were asked to describe over the radio the favorable conditions under which they were living. We were sure this was beamed directly to Germany for propaganda purposes. A small group of Germans from Chemnitz was also located in this vicinity, engaged in fitting out a knitting mill with machines transported from that city. It was reported that this was the first mill in the Moscow area to knit elastic hosiery and underwear.

Point 16 Airplane Plant

I assume an airplane plant was located here because high-speed motors were run almost continuously, as if on a test, during the entire six years we were at Krasnogorsk. The plant was enclosed by a fence and well guarded. A group of Germans from Dessau worked here; I do not know where they lived.

These Germans were taken away sometime in 1948. It was rumored that the plant in which they were to work, in the direction of Kiev, had been completed.

Point 17 Tushino Airfield

Only small planes landed at this airfield. The annual air exhibitions were held here; these were usually scheduled for about June, but they were often postponed because of unfavorable weather. One year, I believe the one in which the Korean War began, the show was omitted completely. Jet fighters were displayed the last three years. Nine of these planes came in from the northwest, flying in a V-formation. They flew low over the field, then climbed almost vertically, and veered off to the north. We were never able to determine the total number of planes. We felt sure that the same group came over the field several times. The field was equipped with but minimum installations. A

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primitive weather station was located on the edge of the field.

Point 18 Locks on the Moscow-Volga Canal

We made several pleasure excursions down this canal. I was impressed by the massiveness of the locks, which were roughly 100 m long, 12 m wide, and 5-6 m deep. The gates were operated electrically. Modern power lines supported by steel towers came in from the southwest. Ice was dynamited regularly every spring in all canals and streams near Moscow to prevent flooding.

Point 19 Airport Metro Station

Airport subway station. I know nothing about the airfield here.

Point 20 Harbor Area

This area was used by pleasure boats going to the Black Sea via the Volga. It was said that these boats were of the luxury class, and that there were equally luxurious places where the passengers could stop over night. The gray-stone terminal building was surrounded by beautiful gardens and was part of a massive 50 m tower which had a large, illuminated red star on the top.

Point 21 Pontoon Planes

These were always seen flying about this area.

Point 22 Khimki

This village on the Leningrad Shosse was about a three-hour walk from Broschatti. A blackmarket, at which I sold many of my private belongings in order to pay living expenses during my first year in the USSR, was located in the eastern part of the village. A landmark in this area was a group of two or three-story, stone houses about a half kilometer east of the shosse. The buildings were surrounded by gardens and a high stone fence. Automobiles were controlled at an entrance gate. From Khimki we could see the pontoon planes come and go. I judge that their landing place was two kilometers to the northeast. Young Volant said a group of Germans whom he occasionally visited lived in the Khimki area. They returned to Germany in September 1950.

Point 23 Telegraph and Telephone Building

No radio installations visible.

Point 24 Downtown Moscow

Point 25 University, New Moscow

Work on this structure went on day and night until its construction was completed in the early summer of 1952. It was a distinct landmark on the highest point in Moscow, Leningrad Rayon.

Point 26 Library

Building of yellow-red sandstone with Metro entrance. Scientists were allowed to use the library without escort.

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Point 27 Rzhev Railway Station

The group of specialists who worked in Moscow got off at or near this station, which was the seventh stop from Krasnogorsk.

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Point 28 General Location of Plant in Which Moscow Group Worked

25X1 [] the workers said it was a short distance by street car from the Rzhev station.

Point 29 Radio Moscow

An unimposing single-mast tower with a red light on top. Not a landmark when compared to the new university to the southwest.

Point 30 Prison (The "G.P.U. Cellar")

25X1 [] Mrs. Luther was detained there for a half-year. One day, when the attendant who [] was sick, Mrs. Luther went shopping unescorted. She was stopped by the guard as she was going to buy food for a sick child. In speaking with him, she became provoked, and slapped him. She was placed in this prison, tried, and sentenced to five years in Siberia in the fall of 1948. She returned in 1951. She learned to speak perfect Russian during this period. She would never speak of her experiences in Siberia. She contracted tuberculosis of the eyes, and I believe she went to Saalfeld, where Zeiss had an affiliate plant.

Point 31 Main Post Office

Kirov subway station.

Point 32 To Zagorsk

This village was located about 50 km northeast of Moscow. Zagorsk was the headquarters of the old Russian Orthodox Church, and was still visited by churchmen on various holidays. Nine Zeiss specialists, eight of whom returned to Zeiss, Jena, worked in this area. Only Otto Schmidt still remained there. I was never in the plant, but I understand it was quite small.

Point 33 Military Reservation Area

Pontoon boats were constructed here. This area was also used for bridge construction exercises by the military engineers.

Point 34 Caserne

The only barracks I saw in Moscow. I saw few soldiers in the city -- only officers. During the summer many soldiers were to be seen living in tents in the wooded sections west of Moscow.

Point 35 /No corresponding number on sketch./Point 36 Eye, Ear, and Nose ClinicPoint 37 Crematorium and Cemetery

The profile of the crematorium looked like a ship with a single mast.

Point 38 MonasteryPoint 39 Large ClinicPoint 40 Cement Mills

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Point 41 Station

Moscow specialists got off the electric train here.

Point 42 Open Market

All types of electrical wares were sold here. Most of the blackmarkets which flourished before the currency reform of Christmas 1947 gradually went out of business. This one however was still thriving. These markets were operated by individuals and were not State-controlled. As soon as a shopkeeper employed one or more people his shop became State-controlled. I believe that most of the goods sold were stolen property.

Point 43 Sokolniki Metro StationPoint 44 Housing Area

German specialists who worked in Moscow lived in this area.

Point 45 Arkhangelsk Sanatorium

A recreation center for the high-ranking politicians of Moscow. It was located on a "dead arm" of the Moscow River, which was not navigable beyond this point.

Point 46 Novo-Nikolskoye

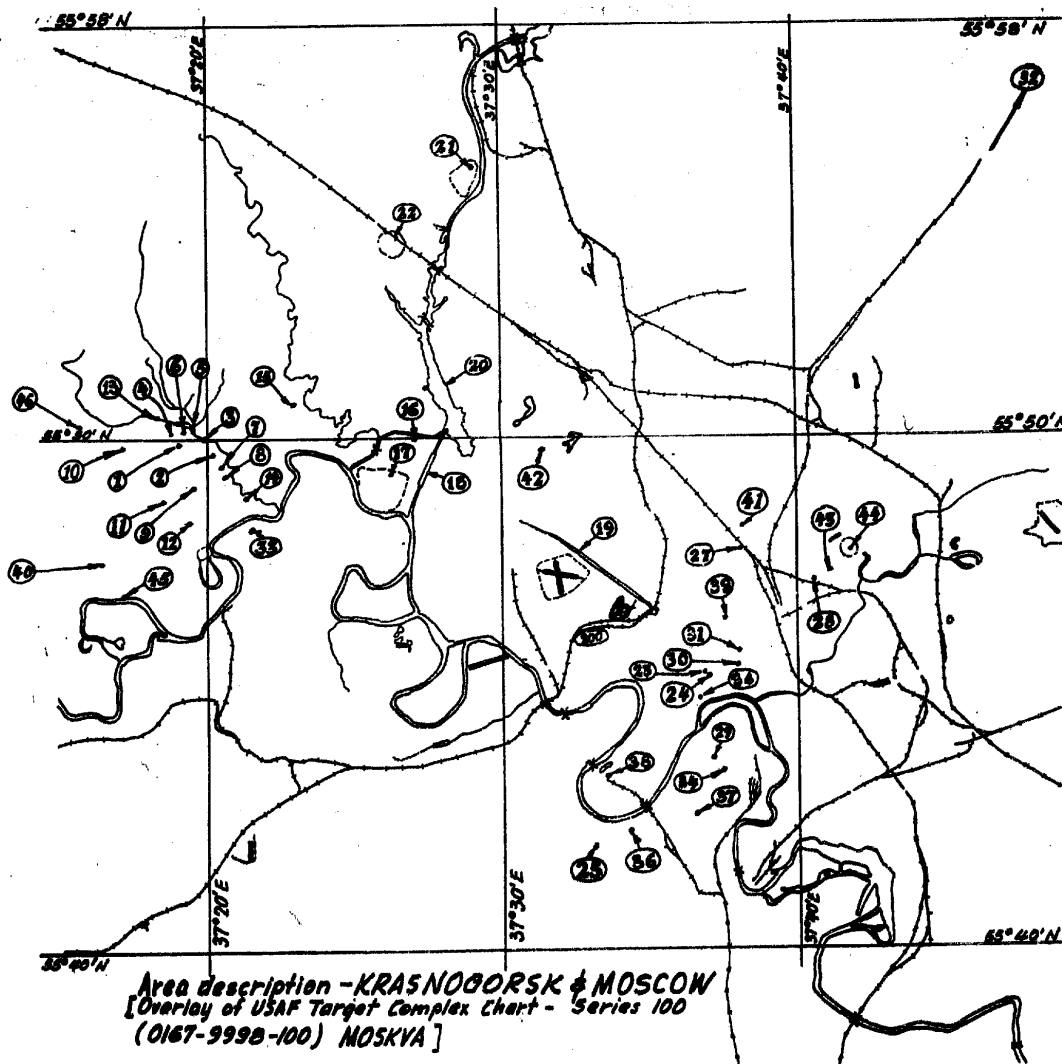
A hospital for incurables and the insane.

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